



PUBLISHED DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, 1881

General Mahone's advent to the Senate has been productive of much good to the democratic party of this State, and possibly of much harm to the republican party of the country. It has certainly brought back to the democratic fold in Virginia all those who followed the General out of that fold except the comparatively few who expect to receive office through his influence. As regards the republican party of the nation, it has shown that party that its representatives in the Senate are so intent upon obtaining possession of individual power, that simply and solely to get the chairmanships of the committees of that body, they have descended to the low trickery of ward politicians, to a regular bargain and trade, and that, too, with a leader of republicanism and of those who want the principles of forcible readjustment applied as well to the national as to the Virginia debt, and one of whose chief subalterns, whom he had made the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia, publicly speaks of them as "the un-blessed crew who have ruled and reigned and reigned for eighteen years in the high places and preferment of a Union, which was made, and then made illustrious, by the wisdom, virtue, and patriotism of a long line of Southern (and chiefly Virginia) statesmen." Trading and swapping even in ward primaries are not creditable to those engaged in them, but when the scene thereof is the Senate of the U. S., and the principals thereto are the representatives of the "high moral party" of the country, the transaction becomes a national disgrace, and, if there be any honor left in American politics, must be resented to the injury of that party by whom agents it was consummated. But what can be said of the Senators, the men, who professing to be the special supporters of financial integrity and the boasted advocates of the binding obligation of pecuniary contracts, ignore their part words, and, with a degree of inconsistency only equalled by their audacity in exhibiting it, and in utter disregard of the natural resentment of human nature, publicly embrace and do honor to the champion repudiator of the age, who permits his most trusted lieutenants to speak of them in the language we have quoted above?

Mr. Wendell Phillips used to say that the Southern democrats were the "smarter" politicians in the country, but his opinion of them must have changed greatly during recent years. They have an overwhelming majority in the democratic caucus of the Senate, and as they are held responsible for the action of that caucus they should assume and exercise their authority, and direct and control that action, and not contrast it to the management of the few Northern democrats among them. It is reported that there was a proposition before their caucus that in consequence of the extraordinary course pursued by the republicans, and the questionable means adopted by them to obtain a majority of one, and that one acrimoniously represented in the person of the Vice President, the democrats should refuse to pair with them during the remainder of the session, so as to compel every one of them to be present daily in order to carry out the terms of the agreement they are reported to have made with General Mahone. This was not only a proper, but a just and wise proposition, and should have been adopted at once; but it is understood that Mr. Bayard and other Northern democrats opposed it upon the ground that it was beneath the dignity of the Senate and the high politics of the democratic party to resort to any such means to defeat the purposes of "a constitutional majority," and this, too, in the very face of the manner in which that majority had been obtained, and with their ears ringing with the sound of mingled execration and derision at the trick by which they had been cheated out of their rightful control of the Senate. The republicans take all sorts of mean, low party advantage, and profit by it, and the democrats, by refusing to oppose them as a unit, render such opposition as they do almost entirely ineffective. Senator Edwards has obtained a pair and gone to Florida for a month. Had the proposition to which we refer been adopted, it would have been refused him, and he would have been compelled to have postponed his trip, or else to have given the democrats the majority to which they are by right entitled. It is by just such policy that the republicans are emboldened to pursue the course that enables them to retain possession of the government, and, unless it be speedily changed, the democrats may as well hang their heads on the willow tree forever.

It is said that Mr. Riddleberger has been promised the place of Sergeant at Arms of the Senate in consideration of General Mahone's vote, by which the haters and revilers of Virginia were put in possession of that body. The Riddleberger bill is the instrument by which the Mahonites hope practically to defraud the creditors of this State of more than one third of their just claim. When the senatorial representatives of the debt paying people of the North are casting their ballots for Mr. Riddleberger, his name will naturally remind them of the intent of his bill, and, as the Virginia creditors are chiefly Northern people and foreigners, they may possibly be induced to think that Mr. Gorman, their agent in effecting the trade, allowed General Mahone to get the better of them, and such an impression will be strengthened when they learn that he has never renounced his democracy.

The Baltimore News appositely contrasts the action of the republicans in the United States Senate in regard to the Czar's assassination with their action in regard to the wholesale assassination and massacre attempted by John

Brown. Is the former case they send their condolence to the Czar's successor; in the latter they apothecize the instigator of a servile insurrection that, if successful, would have assassinated the men, outraged the women and destroyed the property of the entire South. They have set apart a niche for John Brown in the statutory hall of the Capitol, and Senator Edwards says his spirit is still marching on.

Senator Saulsbury was right yesterday when he contrasted the recent action of the two parties in that body. The republicans, by the determination of caucus, delayed the organization of the Senate's committees, and consequently of the whole business for which it was convened by a republican President, from the 4th to the 15th of the month, for no other purpose than the boldly avowed one of reversing the majority. The democrats on the contrary, as soon as the majority for which the republicans had waited was obtained, recognized its authority at once. The Senator from Delaware, however, was wrong when he said the Vice-President, by casting the deciding vote, "had exercised an authority unwarranted by the Constitution," as was proved by the very case to which he referred, for how else was it possible for the Senate to organize its committees?

General Mahone has entered upon a path that is by no means devoid of thorns. Already the members of the Senate whose party he has deserted have commenced to nag him, and all know who have experienced it that continued nagging tortures a man to his very heartstrings. Senators Hill, Saulsbury and Jones, during the remarks they made yesterday, all alluded to the questionable means by which the republicans had obtained possession of the Senate.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Mrs. Marguerite Anderson, of Wytheville, was fatally bitten by her husband on Friday.

The Shenandoah Valley Agricultural Society has appointed a committee to wait on President Garfield and invite him to attend the fair of the society in October next. Gov. Holladay, Hon. J. Kan. Tucker and Hon. John S. Barbour, are on the committee.

Mr. D. Sheffield Lewis, one of the deputy U. S. marshals for the western district of Virginia, proposes the reference to him in the report of Special Agent C. C. Lancaster as "a willful and malicious falsehood," and submits a vindication in his own defense.

Gen. George D. Wise died at Binghamton, N. Y., yesterday. Gen. Wise was a native of Virginia, and formerly served in the U. S. coast survey. During the late civil war he served in the federal army, and at the close of the war he went to Baltimore, where he lived for several years, afterwards moving to New York State.

John Thomas, a noted negro thief, who escaped from Henrico county jail in May last, and has been often pursued but never taken, was killed recently in Virginia township by Isham Waymack, who mounted a horse and cut him at the neck. Waymack told him to halt, or he would kill him. Thomas' reply was, "shoot and be damned; you can't take me;" whereupon Waymack fired at him three times, killing him with the last shot. A verdict of justifiable homicide was rendered.

A woman named Amelia Smith, alias Catharine Maconsmith, aged about 29, was arrested in Richmond yesterday charged with forging a deed of release, purporting to be signed by Wm. King, trustee, and duly attested before a notary public, by which, it is alleged, she defrauded a certain Tupper, a real estate agent, out of \$800. She had previously made two deeds of trust on a piece of property in her charge belonging to her mother, valued at about \$1,500. One of them, amounting to \$600, for Mrs. Smith was unable to meet it, and she, it is charged, forged a deed of release for the last trust deed and raised \$800 from Tupper, applied it to the liquidation of the mortgage and appropriated the overplus of \$200 to her own use.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The arms bill was passed by the House of Lords yesterday.

The ambassadors have rejected the Turkish proposal to cede Crete and a part of Thessaly to Greece.

A German man of war has destroyed the habitations of a tribe on the coast of Liberia who plundered a German merchant ship.

A bill has passed the Italian Chamber of Deputies for a loan of 50,000,000 lire to the city of Rome for public improvements.

The idea of holding a European congress for the repression of anarchical intrigues is again being ventilated at Berlin.

The Chinese government refused to settle the Luo Choo difficulties with Japan on the basis proposed by General Grant, and the relations between the two countries are very much strained.

It is now stated that forty pounds of powder were packed up in the box discovered under the Maitland House window, in London. The Lord Mayor has received a number of telegrams from the American colonies congratulating him upon his escape. He also received a number of threatening letters.

Russakoff, the assassin of the Czar, has confessed, and implicated a number of his confederates, who have been arrested. A religious fanatic is to be executed at the spot where the assassination occurred. The coronation of Emperor Alexander III, will take place to day. The minister of Foreign Affairs has issued an Imperial circular to all Russian consuls and ministers in foreign countries, defining the policy of the new Emperor, which, it is stated, will be peace with all nations and the rapid development of material improvements.

CHOKED TO DEATH BY AN OYSTER.—A strange accident happened last week in Jackson, Miss. Thomas J. Wharton, Jr., Deputy United States Revenue Collector, son of Judge T. J. Wharton of that place, and W. H. Bailey, son of the late Judge Bailey of Canton, entered a restaurant, and Wharton called for raw oysters. Soon after the table had been spread, Wharton, holding up a large oyster on his fork's prong, and naturally remarked: "This is the kind of oyster Walker Brooks choked to death on." "Well, Tom, I hope that one will not hurt you," as pleasantly replied Mr. Bailey, and then he had these words escaped his lips when, without other converse, he arose and walked to a back entrance. A waiter, standing near the door, cried out in alarm: "The gentleman is choking!" Wharton jumped up and ran to him, and after trying all the conventional remedies of relief known to him without avail, rushed wildly into the street in search of a physician. Before his return, however, Mr. Bailey's life had passed beyond the reach of human skill. A gentleman from New Orleans says he knew Mr. Bailey well. He also remembered the case of Walter Brooks referred to. The latter lived for thirty hours with the oyster in his throat, but nothing could be done for him.

An immense public meeting was held in New York last night to denounce the police commissioners for allowing the streets to remain in their present filthy condition.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1881.

Everything is quiet and still about the Capitol this morning, the combined influence of the rainy weather and the adjournment of the Senate until Monday having the natural effect of keeping away, not only visitors, but also many of the people who have business there.

A caucus of the republican senators will be held on Monday to determine when to commence proceedings with reference to coming from their positions Secretary Burch, Sergeant at Arms Bright, Executive Clerk Peyton and Reading Clerk Scherer. The substitutes for these gentlemen, as already determined upon by the republicans and their ally, General Mahone, are Messrs. Gorman, Riddleberger, Young and Nightengale. The democratic senators say they will resist the proposed change even to the extent of filibustering, and that, though they may not in such opposition receive the support of Senators Davis and Bayard and probably one or, at furthest, two other members of their party, they will have sufficient strength to accomplish their purpose, at least, until the commencement of an extra or regular session of Congress. They say that the republicans can not expect them to submit without resistance to the stamping process after being knocked down; they have availed themselves as much as is possible under the circumstances, and that forbearance to radical aggression any longer will cease to be a virtue. They also say that the committee having been appointed there is nothing to hinder the speedy transaction of the executive business for which the Senate was convened and an early adjournment, and that when the session of Congress commences will be time enough to change the officers of the body. Notwithstanding this, the republicans, or rather some of them, say they will force the issue to a physical test; immediately, and that past experience proves that such a test will result in their favor. Others, however, among the more moderate men of their party, say they will not resort to such a test, but will be content to postpone the contemplated change until the extra session, which, they now seem to think, will be convened some time in May.

Nearly all of the standing committees of the Senate will hold meetings on Monday next, all, at least, that have had nominations referred to them.

The Yorktown Commission has been notified that New Jersey will send to the centennial a battalion of troops to be selected by competitive drill; also that the Governor and Yorktown Commissioner of Colorado will attend the centennial.

Miss Van Lew informed the Gazette's correspondent to day that General Mahone would not oppose her appointment as postmaster at Richmond.

There appears to be a sort of inchoate or at least unformulated belief among not only democrats but among many uninterested and unprejudiced people of all parties that some of the republicans will yet kick against the terms of the federal amnesty, and that some of the republicans entered into by means of Mr. Gorman, primer, for his own and secondarily for his party's benefit, between General Mahone and the republican cause, and that this kicking, now that the committees have been secured, would be sufficient to burst up the whole arrangement were it not that the entire work of organizing the Senate will have to be gone over again at the commencement of the next session, no matter how soon that may be conceived, and the fear that if they "go back" upon Mahone now, he will reciprocate when the opportunity shall be afforded him. The General certainly, by fortuitous circumstances, holds the republican party in the hollow of his hand; he is emphatically a "bigger" man than Garfield. What a humiliating position for a great party to be in, to be sure!

The saddest looking people seen about the Capitol now are the Senate committee clerks who have just lost their positions by reason of the reorganization of these committees in the republican interest. Some of them were "nostrums" within ten minutes after the new chairman were elected. A few others, however, those of the committees of which the two Camerons and Mr. Blair are chairmen, have been told to hold on if not for years, at least for a time. Some of the new chairmen were as anxious to get possession of their rooms as their clerks were to get possession of their clerkships, and the handsome furniture, including the brass fenders, andirons and shovels and tongs, that adorned the few republican committee rooms last session have been removed from these rooms now that they have been assigned to the democrats, and put in the rooms now occupied by the republicans.

Woodlawn Agricultural Society.

The March meeting of this association was held on the 12th instant at "City View" the residence of Benjamin Barton. R. F. Roberts was chosen chairman with N. W. Pierson secretary.

The committee appointed at the meeting in January in regard to the location and condition of the Turnpike road between Alexandria and Washington reported verbally that two of the all kinds of railroads the trains pass so often, and where there are many dangerous places along the road that a frightened team would be liable to great damage. The large amount of travel between the two cities would be greatly increased if a new road was opened and put in order. The suggestion was made to have a conference with the Road Commissioners of Alexandria county to ascertain if a new road could not be agreed upon to be opened north of the railroad leading from West End to the Long Bridge. No definite action was taken on the suggestion.

W. H. Snowden read an article on the value of cotton seed meal as food for milk cows, giving the result of careful experiments made at the New Jersey State Agricultural Experiment Station in 1880. This report gave a very favorable account of the comparative value of cotton seed meal with corn meal.

Extracts were also read from a circular setting forth the superior value of what is termed New Process Lined meal as feed for stock of all kinds giving the analysis, showing a large percentage of flesh forming substance, also of increased manurial value over any other kind of feed.

It was recommended that these new preparations of feed be tried and careful note made of the effect on animals and report the result to the club.

The next meeting of the club will be held at

Norman Gibbs, Mount Vernon, April 9th. Official Committee are E. E. Mason, John B. Langer and C. Lukens.

"The Problem of Human Life, Here and Hereafter."

I stated in my notice of this book some days ago, that the author in it subjects the theories of Tyndall, &c., to "absolutely destructive criticism." I wish your readers to see a specimen of his work.

Tyndall it describes one of his experiments in his lectures on Sound, page 12; as quoted by the author:

"At the distant end of a tube, I place a lighted candle, a. fig. 4. When I clap my hands at this end, the flame instantly ducks down. It is not quite extinguished, but it is forcibly depressed. When I clap two books, B, together, I blow the candle out. You may here observe, in a rough way, the speed with which the sound wave is propagated. The instant I clap, the flame is extinguished; there is no sensible interval between the clap and the extinction of the flame. I do not say that the sound required by the sound to travel through this tube is immeasurably short, but simply that the interval is so short for your senses to appreciate it. To show you that it is a pulse and not a puff of air, I fill one end of the tube with smoke of brown paper. On clapping the books together, no trace of this smoke is ejected from the other end. The pulse has passed through both smoke and air without carrying either of them along with it."

Here is Mr. Hall's comment.

"As astonished as the reader no doubt is at this quotation, it is absolutely the language of Prof. Tyndall, whose name is as familiar on questions of science as any household word to persons who are accustomed to reading the papers. To suppose it possible that a physicist could be found, making any pretensions as a public lecturer, who could have deliberately written out and published to the world such a statement of a scientific experiment in which he so utterly misapprehended the entire operation, passed belief, and would be excused at once, except for the fact that we have the evidence before us in such unmistakable words that it cannot be guessed. And it is equally startling to an intelligent audience, composed largely of scientific students, could attentively listen to this lecture and not have detected the fallacious character of the doctrine taught and the misleading tendency of the illustrations presented."

"These critical students, however, looked on approvingly, and saw this eminent lecturer clap the books together in such a manner as to force the air through the tube and thus extinguish the candles, and yet never suspected, the transparent nature of the deception, even after the Professor had flatteringly testified himself by saying that, 'when I clap two books together, I blow the candle out.' Why did they not ask him to explain how he could 'blow' a candle out without a 'puff of air,' or a 'puff' of some other material substance? He might as well talk of sending his hands without some kind of fluid! Sound cannot blow out a flame, or even stir it, unless it should happen to be tuned in unison, as elsewhere explained, of which the reader will soon be abundantly convinced."

"As a proof that it was 'not a puff of air,' which produced the result, but a 'sound pulse,' look at the circular demonstration which the lecturer had ready at hand, and which seemed to be such a clincher as to silence and literally overwhelm any scientific doubting Thomas who might happen to be in the assembly! I fill one end of the tube with the smoke of brown paper! Which 'end,' Professor? Why, of course he was too shrewd and skilled a public lecturer and experimenter to fill the wrong end of the tube, or the one nearest to the candle, for he well knew (or if he did not know it he is to be pitied) that if he had filled the small end with smoke, instead of the large end fifteen feet away, a visible 'puff' would have greeted his audience every time he clapped the books together, and would thus have instantly exploded the whole deception! Hence he was wise enough to put the smoke into the large end of the tube, so that it would be compelled to travel fifteen feet before it could pass out at the small end, which would have required at least five or six powerful claps of the books to carry it that distance! Of course this was purely accidental, as we must charitably suppose, since it never occurred to this able and authoritative investigator of science to fill the entire tube with the smoke of brown paper, and then see whether it would 'puff,' which would have been more easily done than filling 'one end' of it, because special care had to be used not to let the smoke creep ahead too far into the tube, or too near to the outlet, lest an accidental puff should unduly excite the audience, while the scientific student of science equally equally forgot to request him to do so. They constituted, to say the least, an audience of rank and file (for deference to authority, if not for scientific perspicacity, and proved themselves unprepared for the marvelous character of their inability, literally sitting there and taking down the logic as well as the smoke of brown paper without asking a question or offering the least intimation except to applaud!"

"It is true it seemed impossible to suspect a trick of prestidigitator or anything wrong on such an occasion, especially from the apparently frank and candid style of the lecturer. He did not hesitate to tell his audience, in the plainest language, that it was 'one end of the tube' only which he filled 'with the smoke of brown paper,' and they saw distinctly, when he put the lighted brown paper into it, which 'end' of the tube he meant; so there was apparently nothing unfair or disingenuous in his performance. Then after filling this particular 'end of the tube,' he honestly clapped the books together in front of the 'beastly pumped mouth,' without a trace of the smoke' being ejected from the other end! After such a conclusive demonstration, is it any wonder that he should have so triumphantly added: 'The pulse has passed through both smoke and air without carrying either of them along with it.'"

"But now I ask seriously, how did Professor Tyndall know that no air was carried out of the small end of the tube when he clapped the books? Evidently in the same way exactly in which he knew that no smoke was carried out, — he did not see it. The reason why he did not see the smoke pass out was because it could not get out, since it was impossible for it to travel the whole length of the tube at a single clap. This, to say the least, was a road and sufficient reason. Smoke being a visible substance it is absolutely essential to the success of the experiment that it should not pass out when the books were clapped, or it evidently would have been seen by the audience. Hence, as before stated, that was mechanically provided against by placing the lighted brown paper in the prop of the tube fifteen feet away from its outlet. But the air being entirely invisible, it made no difference if the tube was full of it, as it necessarily was, and it mattered not a whit if the air pulsed out at the small end every time the books came together, as it manifestly did, it was the easiest thing in the world for this eminent lecturer to assume and to announce to his audience that 'the pulse has passed through both smoke and air without carrying either of them along with it,' because he knew very well that the most argus-eyed scientific student present could not see a 'puff of air' even if it did pass out!"

But I have concluded that this invisible dodge had ended here and now. It has been played by a learned investigator of science and imposed upon a credulous world just about as long ago."

The author then suggests three tests by which any one can satisfy himself about this experiment of the tube and the candle. 1. To use an empty paper bag over the end of the tube, and if the candle is placed and seen if it be not disturbed with 'puffs of air' on clapping the books. 2. To clap the books so as to make ten times the sound necessary, according to Tyndall, to put out the candle, but to drive the air into the bell-shaped mouth of the tube, and see if the flame be put out. 3. To cushion the

books so as to make no sound and clap them into the mouth of the tube and see if the candle be not put out. 4. To fill the whole tube with smoke instead of 'one end' and see if puffs of smoke are not ejected every time the books come together.

In closing his review of this experiment the author asks, and we echo the question, "How is it possible for a physicist to acquire such a world-wide fame whose scientific writings from beginning to end are filled with just such self-contradictions, puerilities and practical absurdities as those here being exposed, defies the power of human imagination to conceive?"

We assure the reader there are many similar exposures of Tyndall, Darwin and others in "The Problem of Human Life."

The author further says: "While thousands of scientific students are to-day ready to accept almost any proposition relating to the advanced theories of the times, if they only know it to have the endorsement of Professor Tyndall, I declare to the reader, upon my conscientious conviction, that from the evidence of the quotations in these pages alone it would be a safe general rule to reject, as probably fallacious, any scientific theory of which he might have become a prominent champion."

We would most earnestly commend to every man who honestly wishes to know the truth about its great themes, which are really the great questions of the day, to obtain at once and diligently to study this most remarkable book.

WM. DWINDLE.

The Question of the Debt and the Will of the People.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

What shall be done about Virginia's debt? is a question which is now exercising the mental faculties of some of our wisest and most experienced statesmen.

That something ought to be done all agree, but what? That is the question.

The Esquier plan has been given to the country, and is a move in the right direction. Right so far as it has for its object a reunion of the two wings of the conservative party against its old foe, though about to be marshaled under another name, and led by different leaders.

If I understood aright their scheme [I have now the resolutions by me] it is too near kin to the Barbour bill of '77 to be acceptable to a large number of conservative voters.

Would the opponents of forcible readjustment find comfortable seats on such a platform? I fancy not.

Let me ask, Is it necessary for the party to condone any of the numerous plans proposed for the settlement of this vexatious question before the will of the people is known on the subject? The party has in the past adopted two bills for the settlement of the debt, each of which at the first subsequent election for members of the General Assembly has been repudiated by the people of the State! Shall we learn nothing from experience?

Should not our leaders now be satisfied, that no settlement of this debt question [which has become a political question] can be final or effective without the approval of the people? And consequently, in my judgment, it will be wisdom to place the party again in possible antagonism to the popular will on this question.

I am aware that it will be said, "If the party, for instance, adopts the Esquier plan, and we carry the elections, will not the people have endorsed the scheme?" I answer yes, but, suppose, upon this question of the debt, about which there is such a difference of opinion among conservatives, we lose the elections, what becomes of the conservative party then?

Can the party stand another defeat on the debt question? Shall we risk our very existence on that one issue? Has not the conservative ship other freight aboard equally as valuable as the debt? Is it all, with the lives and fortunes of its gallant crew, to be possibly sacrificed to this freight alone, however precious it may be? For God's sake, I say no. Recognizing the fundamental principle of democracy—the foundation stone in its political structure, viz: the people's will—let our leaders allow the people to settle this matter for themselves by a direct vote upon any plan of settlement which may hereafter be proposed. By so doing they will eliminate this question from politics, and be able, I think, to extricate the party from its present difficulties.

I propose then that the convention, when it meets in August next, shall endorse neither the Esquier nor any other plan of settlement of the debt before it shall have been ratified by the people.

That said convention shall pledge the party, if reinvested with power, to reconvene the creditors of the State; that its new Governor and Legislature, if elected, shall do all in their power to induce our creditors to agree to some compromise just and honorable to State and creditors alike, and such compromise, if formulated and agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people of this State for their ratification or rejection.

I ask, Could not all conservative democrats stand together upon such a platform? Could not high debt payer and low debt payer, forcible readjuster and peaceable readjuster lay down together under the protection of such an 'Egis'?

Yes, let the conservative party be reunited! Let the opponents of radicalism join hands, burying all past differences about the debt under the popular will! Let the party move to the battle field of '81, touching elbows as they did in '69; animated with but one purpose, and who can doubt the results of the contest in which we are about to engage.

A FAIRFAX FARMER.

MAHONE AND THE REPUBLICANS.—If Mahone lived in any Northern State—Birmingham, Alabama—every republican Senator would fight him at home and denounce him in the Senate. If Mahone lived in Massachusetts, if he was the boss of an ignorant vote, if he had attacked the credit of the State and proposed the repudiation of her bonds, Senator Hoar would fight him day in and day out; at home and in Congress, in caucus, convention and at the polls. Mahone is all these things in Virginia, and the fact should have motivated Senator Hoar's enthusiasm.—Springfield (Mass.) Repub., incl. rep.

Three for Luck.

Mr. Louis Glauch, 325 Twenty-fifth street New York, observes: Having heard a great deal about the healing powers of the St. Jacob's Oil, and being a sufferer from Neuralgia, I concluded to make a trial. I was crowned with the best success. After the third application, the pain disappeared. I cheerfully and conscientiously recommend the St. Jacob's Oil to all subject to Neuralgia.

LIST OF LETTERS.

The following is a list of the letters remaining in the Alexandria Virginia postoffice Mar. 19. Persons calling for letters will say they are advertised and give the date of the list.

If not called for within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead letter office, in Washington.

Brown, Calvin
Brooker, Mark
Carter, Willy Ann
Clark, R. M.
Holmes, L. W.
Hill, Lee

Jones, Mary E.
Leavitt, Rev J. McD.
McKnight, Miss Lu.
Stokes, Jas. B.
Whiting, Susan

Lewis McKENZIE, P. M.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPH NEWS

Russia.
LONDON, March 19.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Daily News, says: The leading idea at present urged, is said to be to do everything for the agricultural interests represented by the peasants and landed proprietors; all the other sections, such as capitalists, manufacturers, scientists and literateurs being regarded in certain quarters as more or less disaffected. The following proposals are said to be under consideration: Imperial Ukases, to be issued on the Emperor's sole initiative, thus giving evidence of the firm purpose of his own will, firstly, to promote internal colonization by the migration of peasants to rich unoccupied lands, funds being provided therefor; secondly, to give more land to peasants generally, and thirdly, to liberate the peasants from the expensive regime of psoports.

Turkey and Greece.

LONDON, March 19.—The Standard in a leading article announces that it has the unpleasant duty to state that the telegraph dispatch affirming the acceptance by the Ambassadors of the Porte's proposals is altogether inaccurate. Those proposals the Standard says are altogether inadequate. The cession of Crete is their only substantial feature. We have good grounds for saying that the Ambassadors will make a counter proposal that the Porte shall cede not only Crete, but Thessaly and perhaps a strip of Epirus. War is almost inevitable in consequence of the indifferent attitude of Austria and Germany. We have the best reasons to believe that the Powers have informally notified both Greece and Turkey that the latter will not be permitted to send ships to Greek waters.

Requiem Masses.

VIENNA, Mar. 19.—The Presse says: We learn that the Pope has written to the Catholic and United Greek bishops in Russia instructing them to order requiem masses to be celebrated in all the churches in their dioceses for the late Czar, and requesting them to issue pastoral letters requiring loyalty to the new Czar. The Pope at the same time announces that the freedom of the Catholic Church in Russia agreed upon by the late Emperor will be maintained by his successor.

Snow.

PORT SCOTT, Kansas, March 19.—A storm from the northwest set in here yesterday afternoon, bringing with it heavy snow which is 12 inches deep on the ground this morning.

CHICAGO, March 19.—In the face of fair weather probabilities from Washington, one of the fiercest storms of the season began here about day break this morning. At first it was rain, but quickly turning to snow, accompanied by a furious gale, in a few hours the streets were rendered almost impassable.

The Czar's Funeral.

LONDON, March 19.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Times says: The Czar's funeral procession to day will be divided into 13 sections. The orders are that 13 imperial crowns will be carried before the funeral car. The route of the procession passes along the English quay over the Nicholas bridge, through the island of Vasil, over another bridge across the Neva and then on to the Ploshchadsky fortress.

Boiler Explosion.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 19, 1881.—The towboat John Meigs of the St. Louis and New Orleans Transportation Company, en route to St. Louis, exploded her boilers Thursday evening, at six o'clock, just above Osceola, Ark., ninety miles up the river, and sank out of sight almost immediately. She carried a crew of twenty six men, four of whom are missing and supposed to be drowned.

Crushed to Death.

CARBONDALE, PA., March 19, 1881.—Augustus Schmidt met with a fearful death while engaged in chopping wood in the Garland forest a few days since. Schmidt was chopping down a large birch tree which, in falling, caught him by the legs, crushing the right leg under the cords and bone open to view and injuring the left leg below the knee.

Found Dead.

LEAVENSWORTH, KE., March 19.—A dispatch from Cawker City, Kan., says Henry Kutchuk, a German living alone in a dug out, five miles from that place has been found murdered, an explosive of some description, but having been thrown down the stove pipe, shattering the pipe and demolishing the interior of the house.

"Red Republicanism."

LONDON, March 19.—The Freiheit, the organ of the Social democrats in London, appears to day with a wide red border. Its first article is headed "At Last!" The article begins as follows: "Triumph! triumph! One of the most abominable tyrants is no more!"

The Amnesty to the Boers.

LONDON, March 19.—A dispatch from Prospect Hill to the Standard says: The promise of amnesty to the Boer leaders has had a wonderful effect, especially on Joubert against whom a charge of murder is pending in the British Transvaal courts.

Financial.

NEW YORK, Mar. 19.—The Post's financial article says: The stock exchange markets are very dull to day. U. S. bonds are higher for the 4's and 4 1/2's and unchanged for the 5's and 6's. Railroad bonds are firm at an advance of 1/2 per cent. Central incomes are exceptionally weak, having fallen 1/2 to 63. Some stock market while dull is firm, and for some stocks strong. The principal changes have been in Oregon Navigation, which early fell to 16 1/2 and has since advanced to 17 1/2, in Lake Shore from 12 1/2 to 12 3/4, in Michigan Central from 11 1/2 to 11 3/4, and in Union Pacific from 11 1/2 to 12. The other changes have been fractional. In the money market 5 1/2 in the quotation for call loans.